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Miscellaneous.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

In a free constitutional system of government the executive branch becomes most prominent during a war. The frequent necessity of summary measures, which the common sense of the country concedes, accustoms it to the contemplation of the arbitrary use of extraordinary power. And if, as with us during the late war, the exercise of that power is in the hands of a magistrate entirely beloved and trusted, its essential and normal peril becomes obscured to the public eye.

To our fathers who made the Constitution, however, there was no such obscurity. They had emerged from an exhausting war with a Government in which the executive power had absorbed so much more than its rightful share, even in a monarchical system, that its success in America would have been constitutional ruin in England. When they framed our government, therefore, they defined the power of the Executive as exactly as it could be done. Thus the President was made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy when in actual service; but Congress alone was to declare war and raise and support armies. He was to veto any law which seemed to him objectionable; but a two-thirds vote of Congress was upon due consideration, to overpower his veto. He was to make treaties, but only with the consent of the two-thirds of the Senators present, and to appoint envoys and judges, but only with the approval of the Senate. In the intention of the fathers, and because of their faith in a popular system, the motive power of the Government was to reside in Congress, which was the immediate representative of the people.

It was in obedience to this system and in full sympathy with the spirit from which it sprang that Mr. Lincoln, whom circumstances compelled to assert the executive power to its utmost legitimate extent, constantly appealed to Congress to justify his acts. During the war he did not hesitate to state "to whom it might concern" the terms upon which, as Commander-in-Chief, he was ready to cease operations in the field; but he was careful to say that the question of reorganization must be finally determined by Congress. While the war was still raging he said that he was willing to recognize in any rebel State a Government established and maintained by a tenth of the number of voters before the war; but he conceded that the admission to Congress of a State so constituted was a question for Congress alone to decide.

President Lincoln died just as the work of restoration was beginning. President Johnson laid down by proclamation the terms upon which rebel States might proceed to reorganize; but stated explicitly that the work was to be concluded only by the consent of Congress. He did his part as his sense of duty and his view of public necessity demanded. The States, empowered and directed by him, did their part as they saw fit. Congress is now cautiously considering in what way most wisely to do its part, which officially complete the work. And it is just at this point that those who are utterly malignant at the overthrow of the late revolutionary movement which sought the destruction of the Government advise the President to lead a new revolution for the same purpose. Those who, in 1861, called upon "all conservative people" to withstand the "abolition frenzy" of Abraham Lincoln in undertaking "to coerce Sovereign States," now entreat the same people to call upon the Executive power to seize the Government.

This is a curious illustration of the fact that the devotees of slavery, which is a system of brute force and blood and crime, have neither the least conception of a popular government, nor the least faith in any methods but those of the sword. Congress passes a law to protect the equal rights of all citizens of every color in the United States; and Garrett Davis, bred in the politics of slavery, thereupon declares----not that he will try to influence public opinion to procure a repeal of the law ---but that he will devote the feeble remnant of his life to overthrow the Government. Saulsbury of Delaware, another graduate of the same school, more or less soberly announces that his constituents will resist the law to the last. The New York *Daily News*, which rejoiced at every bloody victory of rebels over loyal citizens, exhorts the President to shed the blood of loyal representatives. The New York *World*, whose sympathy with the rebellion was masked but not concealed, whose Presidential platform declared the war a failure, and whose fierce vituperation of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in their fidelity to the Union is historical, begs President Johnson to disregard his oath; and the Chicago *Times*, the deadly foe of the Union and of equal rights, urge him to sweep Congress out like chaff.

These men and papers have no more idea of a Constitutional Government than New Zealanders. Like Preston Brooks, a politician of their school, if they do not like an argument they are for knocking the advocate upon the head. If they do not like the laws, they are for instant revolution. If the President differs with Congress, he is to turn it out of doors; and if a Congress which they favored should differ with a President whom they did not like, they would urge Congress to hang him without delay. This was precisely the course of the late rebels. They were displeased with the result of an election and they immediately rose in arms; and it is natural that those who either frankly or sneakingly defended them should invite a repetition of rebellion.

But the exquisitely humorous aspect of the matter is, that those who urge revolution as a remedy for legislation which they do not like, solemnly call themselves Conservatives. Large property holders, with people of regular industry and employment, and of small means will, of course, see and appreciate the advantages of such Conservatism. They have been evident in Mexico for the last forty years. They have been revealed in the condition of our own country during the last five years. They would be illustrated in England if, upon the passage of the pending Reform Bill Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli could persuade the Queen to order the army to turn Parliament into the street. Reduced to a plain statement the Conservative policy, as represented by the authorities we have named, is the deliberate destrucuion of our Government by the absorption of the whole system in the executive branch.

Now if any difference of opinion exists between the executive and legislative authorities the Constitution provides a lawful and peaceful remedy. In case of extremity as of the veto, the President is to yield, and the will of Congress prevails. The reason of this is plain. The executive power is vested in a single person, whom ambition or fanaticism might tempt to overthrow the liberties of the people. But Congress is the people by their immediate representatives, and it is not supposable that they would conspire against themselves. To say that Congress, without the representation of the late rebel States, is not the people, is simply to say that we have had no lawful government for five years past. The nature of the executive power in our system is indicated by its name. It is the power that executes the will of the people, as expressed under certain conditions, through its representatives. If the elective agent of that power willfully opposes the majority of the people whose will, lawfully expresed, is the rightful government of the county. The belated devotee of slavery, who call themselves Conservatives, and urge President Johnson to subvert the Government, know as little of him and of the American people and of a constitutional system as they did before the war.

TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND.

John Bright, in an address to the Sunday School Teachers of Lacanshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, paid the following high tribute to New England and her Free Schools:

I will ask you for a moment to go with me to a portion of the United States of America which was peopled from this country some 240 years ago—to the States which are called the New England States. As you look upon the map of the United States, you will find a cluster of small States to the northeast of the State of New York, and those six States which go by the name of New England are those which were more than any others originally settled by Puritan emigrants from England. This district to which I am confining your attention, for I am not asking you to look over the whole of the United States, though in all the Free States the same system has extended to a great degree, and is gradually promising to produce similar fruits—the New England States contain a population of about three and a half millions. When the Puritans landed in that country, they had some idea of what was necessary for the prosperity of the people, and they, amongst other things, made this declaration—I take it from Mr. Bancroft's "History of the Colonization of the United States." They say that "none of the brethren shall suffer so much barbarism in their families"—mark the word barbarism —"as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue." And further, they say:—to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers," it was ordered in all the Puritan colonies "that every township, when the Lord hath increased them to the number of 50 householders, shall appoint one to teach all children to write and read; and when any town shall increase to the number of 100 families, they shall set up a grammar-school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." Bear in mind that this was done by your own countrymen—countrymen that were driven out from this country by the tyrannous supremacy of the church of that day, and by the folly and despotism of the dynasty of the Stuarts. They were driven out, forced emigrants, outcasts as it were from their native country, landed on shores that then promised little for the future, and 220 years ago, they passed these resolutions or laws which I have just explained to you, and established a system of education which from that time to this has gone on with ever-gathering force, raising the population of those States to a condition which is not equalled amongst any other people on the globe. As to the results, I might give you the statements of travelers, I give you the statement of one friend of mine, who is now no longer living —I refer to a very eminent member of the House of Commons, the late Mr. Ellice, the member for Coventry. Mr. Ellice traveled in America, as he had done two or three times before, very near the close of his life. Some six or seven years ago he visited Canada and the United States. In a conversation with me after his return, he said that, in the New England States, there was "the most perfect government in the world," there was "the most equal condition and the most universal comfort amongst the people," and he said the whole population, he believed were "more instructed, more moral, and more happy, truly, than any other equal population had been in any other country or any other age of the world." And the whole of this is to be traced, not to the soil, not the climate, but I believe, to the extraordinary care which the population, from the days of the Pilgrim Fathers unto this day, have taken that every child, boy or girl, should be thoroughly instructed at least in the common branches of learning. I met a man once who told me that, until he was 20 years of age, he had never seen a man who could not read and write, and when he saw him, and I believe he had come from Europe—he looked at him with amazement, as you look sometimes rather with astonishment, and also with great sympathy, to persons who have some natural defect. And the census shows that, speaking generally, there is scarcely to be found one person—that is one native American, certainly you could not find one out of many hundreds, in the New England States, who cannot read and write. The influence of these States is enormous. They send teachers all through the American Union, and the opinion and the influence of those small States, containing not more than about one-tenth of the whole population of the American Union, are felt in the remotest corners of that territory.

Now, in New England they consider that their plan is the only plan. They have tried it for two hundred years. Its success is beyond all contest, and absolutely comple; and there is nothing like it that has been equally successful in the world.

HONEST LABOR.

A life of honest labor, with the simple reward of contentment, is the nearest approximation to happiness which man can expect here. The temptations to enter into business life, and then into the pursuit of wealth, are vastly increased in our time. The past few years have been remarkable in this respect. The young man has seen or thought that he saw, the rapid accumulation of colossal fortunes by men of his own age and class, and has felt the bonds which has kept him back to be very galling. "If I had only the capital is his constant exclamation accompanied with the conviction that only that was wanting to insure him a brillant career of success in the pursuit of money making. He has not thought of the other side of the picture. The apparent success of the few is always visible, while the bitter disappointment, agony, and sometimes shame of the many who fail are hidden out of sight. If the true story could be told of any generation of men who have gone into the pursuit of fortunes, the lesson would be startling. The number of successful men would be found exceedingly small, while of those who have been successful the proportion would be found appalling who have succeeded at the expense of happiness, and too often of self-respect, if not of reputation.

It is worth the while of every young man to consider seriously what is likely to be the surest source of happiness to himself, and his family, if he has one, and that question fairly answered will in most cases show that wealth is not necessary to the result. Or if wealth be so earnestly desired that he cannot make up his mind to be content without it, then let him know that in the pursuit of it he may meet such experience of anxiety, such temptations to great risk of fortune and of character, that without courage and firm principle the chances are a hundred to one he will fail miserably, especially if he looks to a swift fortune as the result of bold speculation. A fortune earned by steady, honest labor is an honor and a blessing. Such a fortune will bring enjoyment and happiness in the process of its accumulation as well as in the use of it, such a fortune may be earned without great risk, without corroding anxieties, without the terrible weight of heavy responsibilities assumed for the chance of the gamester's success. If there be any advice which ought to be impressed on the young man who has determined to seek wealth, it is this, that he should seek to grow rich slowly rather than rapidly.

"Ma, did'nt the minister say last Sunday, that sparks flew upward?" Yes my dear; how came you to think of it?" Because yesterday I saw Cousin Sally's spark, stagger down the street, and fell downward."

PROGRESS OF LOYAL FEELING.

We watch, with anxiety, the manifestations of Southern feeling toward the Government of the United States. It is well known to all the readers of this paper that we have strenously urged the speediest possible restoration of the insurgent States to their old *status* in the Union, and that we desire the return of peace in all relations, civil, social ecclesiastical. It will surprise some to know that we have pursued this course, while many at the South are writing to us that we are going too fast, that the state of feeling does not justify immediate restoration, that so much of the war-spirit still prevails, that the people cannot send Union men to Congress. But we have felt that kindness was the most effectual means of conciliation, and that the war had forever settled the question of secession and nationality. We have been willing to trust the South, and to aid in building up her waste places, and to restore the harmony of the republic with the least possible delay.

But we are pained by the necessity of saying that the information we get from the South does not encourage us to labor in this direction. Particularly is the intelligence unfavorable in regard to the ministers of the South. A pastor in one of the Southern states writes as follows:

"It is a fact that the ministers of the Gospel in the South, who have generally returned to their parishes, are almost without exception bitterly opposed to the Government, and are exerting all their influence against loyalty and reconstruction. It is the opinion of candid loyal men, that they are exerting a stronger influence in that direction than any other class of men in the South.

"These ministers teach their people not to listen to any propositions for aid in supplying preaching for the destitute; or organizing and furnishing Sunday schools, *unless* these funds be put into the hands of true Southern men, go for their support and to advance their principles.

"A Christian gentleman who has recently visited every town in nine counties in this State, on business, and made this a special subject of inquiry, says it was the testimony of the best men everywhere that no Northern missionary or S. S. agent would be safe from personal violence. The spirit is bitter very bitter, and so far as I can see, grows worse.

And we have *many* other letters to the same purport. To the same effect is the following item in the secular newspapers:

At a celebration in Mobile, on the 10th, Mayor Withers being called on for a sentiment, said: "I rise Mr. Chairman, to propose a sentiment which, I think should not be omitted on any occasion of this kind. I mean no treason, nor do I mean to revive any memories of the past which ought to be dead and buried. I simply offer the health of a distlnguished gentleman. I give you, therefore, sir:

"President Davis, soldier, statesman, patriot, prisoner. Our tongues may be mute, but our hearts are with him."

Such a sentiment given by the mayor of a city at a public celebration, and of course approved by the people, is a sufficiently explicit declaration of the amount of loyalty prevailing. Here is an act of homage to a man as PRESIDENT, who is the representative of the entire rebellion, and who cannot now be recognized as President by any man who is not thoroughly disloyal to the Government of the United States.

Of what use, then, is it that we at the North advocate the restoration of the South to her STATUS in the Union, when the clergy still preach hostility to the Government, and the mayor of Mobile with the approbation of his fellow citizens, pays public honors to "President Davis? To us it seems wonderful that men can expect to have the confidence, support and material aid of the North, while they thus continue to nurture and spread a feeling of disloyalty and positive hostility to the government under which they live.

The above is an honest confession from the New York Observer, of the utter abortiveness of the Presidents policy. The Observer 'after having advocated the sugar coated treatment of the rebels ever since the collapse of the Confederacy' is now constrained to acknowledge, that it has miserably failed, that it is useless to advocate the restoration of the South as long as her clergy are only tolerated when they preach hostility to the Government, and her chief citizens pay public honors to Jeff. Davis.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN.

"The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to himself, bringth his mother to shame." This saying of the wise man is corroborated by all human history. Yet a rod, however vigorously plied, will not effect much good, where there is neither heart nor brain behind it. So of reproof: where it is just and wisely administered, considering the time and manner of giving it, it "giveth wisdom." But where caprice or passion wields the rod, the child will be apt to rise in fierce rebellion against it, or else look upon it as a thing of little meaning which must be dodged, if possible, and borne with coolness where strategy fails. And where reproof indicates ill temper rather than any better motive, where it lacks discrimination, and has no regard for the rights or the feelings of the child, it accomplishes little. A perpetual, droning complaint, that unhappy habit which makes every little thing the text for a lengthened homily, in which the trifle under consideration is not only magnified into false importance, but is twisted into the worst possible shape, and made dreadful by all kinds of disagreeabl reminiscences, and still more disagreeable predictions, merely sours and hardens the child. Mr. Rarey, the great tamer of horses, says that a horse has no idea of justice, and forms no opinion of the way in which his master deals with, whether it be kind or cruel. This may be so; but certainly the same thing cannot be affirmed of children. They do form opinions in regard to the way in which they are dealt with by those who assume to control them. Even the little ones, whose scanty store of words does not enable them to express their sense of wrong, or whose ideas of the wrong itself may be vague, are rendered unhappy and discouraged by it. To succeed in governing children, there are several elements of moral power that are absolutely essential.

1. *The government must be just.* Children are very sensitive to unfair treatment. If you charge them with evil motives, of which they are not conscious; if you punish them with severity and without warning, for what they did not suspect to be wrong; if you make not the wrong really done, but the degree in which you are annoyed, the measure of the punishment inflicted, your rule may be feared, but it cannot be respected. A child may be silenced where he is not convinced. You may not always have time to explain your reasons, but you must have reasons. Indeed, to assign your reasons beforehand is often entirely inexpedient, inasmuch as it invites hesitation and debate; but while you require prompt obedience, be sure that you have sufficient grounds for all the law which you lay down.

2. *The government should be uniform and steady.* If you allow to day what you forbade yesterday, and may forbid again to-morrow, your rules will be likely to fail. Children do not always see the reasons of things; and where there is no evidence to the contrary, they will assume you are right. But where you can change without apparent cause, and sometimes frown and sometimes smile at the same identical thing, you ought not to complain, if your commands and prohibitions are deemed the mere whim of the hour. To avoid this danger, do not make needless rules.

Let the government be administered with calmness. Sometimes there may be a call for an exhibition of vigor in repressing evil; but the parent or the teacher should never let it be seen that the crisis is too much for him. If the parent loses his self-command, the child sees in it an indication of weakness He may dread your occasional outbursts, and take some care to be out of the way if he can, while the storm lasts; but he receives little good.

4. *Let love mingle with all the acts of the ruler.* In families as well as nations, it is important that the subject should feel that in the framing of the law his welfare was not forgotten. If the children get the idea that the parent or the teacher is merely looking out for his own ease or gratification, there will be no cordial respect for the government and no shame in disregarding its authority. If even right law is administered in a harsh, unfeeling way, the spirit of resistance will be apt to rise. Convince them that you may win them to the side of the law.—*S. S. Times.*

JOHNSON AND STEVENS.

Those journals which pervert history by declaring that John Tyler was driven out of the Whig party by the incorrigible obstinacy of Henry Clay now express a fear lest Thaddeus Stevens should perform the same expulsory operation upon A. Johnson! We fail to see the evidence or the analogy. Is it owing to Mr. Stevens that not a single traitor has yet been brought to justice? Is it his fault that Union men have been depressed, and rebels exalted throughout the South? Is it his fault that the Moses of the colored people has espoused the cause of the Egyptians? Is it his fault that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill have been vetoed? Is it his fault that each of those vetoes were crowded full of Copperhead stump speeches of a very mean sort? Is it his fault that the President made a disgraceful harangue on the 22d of February, with the counsel of Mrs. Surratt as his supporters? Is he responsible for all the President's vacillation and double-dealing in respect of the Connecticut election, ending finally with his halfway declaration in favor of the Democratic candidates? Or was it his fault that in the election in New York last autumn Mr. Johnson secretly assured the Copperheads that he desired them to succeed? Or that months ago, and long before any breach was thought of, the Executive departments at Washington were compelled to pay the treasonable "Constitutional Union" for advertisements whose publication was not of the slightest advantage to the public business.

It is nonsense to charge the treachery of the President, and his desertion to the party of the rebels, to the account of Mr. Stevens or any other Republican. Mr. Johnson is responsible for his actions; and his friends pay him a very poor compliment when they attribute his conduct in the present grave emergency te any promptings but those of his own heart and judgment. Besides, what has Mr. Stevens said or done, that could justify the President in abandoning his party, and turning back upon his own declarations and actions of three eventful years? Nothing. A sharp word uttered by a Member of Congress in debate, and followed by no action of the House, is not a cause for such monstrous recusancy. Moreover, let these apologists for the President remember that since the vetoes and the ranting speech of Feb. 22, Mr. Stevens has said nothing in condemnation of Mr. Johnson's behavior except we should consider the pleasant, jocular remarks in which he denied that any such speech had been delivered by the Chief Magistrate, to have been designed as an attack.

We are rather weary, too of a sort of apologetic, regretful tone of remark which prevails among some of the milder Republicans when they speak of the distinguished member for the Lancaster District. While they cannot conceal their admiration for the genius, earnestness, and force of the old man eloquent, they are careful to regret that he should have become a leader of the Republicans in Congress, and to deprecate his occasional wrongheadedness and indiscretion. We apprehend that this sort of dishwater might as well be withheld from public display. Mr. Stevens is pre-eminently a person on his own account. He speaks often for his party and for the country, often, too, for himself. In the latter case he is not a leader; at any rate, at such times, he is without followers to obey his directions. His peculiar notions are frequently rejected by the House; but his presentation of them does no harm either to his party or himself. Nobody need quarrel with him because he is not absolutely perfect. But when he is right and wise, and he is so, let us say, quite as often as his critics, the House follow him gladly, and so does the country; and it is well for both.

Mr. Stevens is a man of strong will, no doubt, and of ardent feelings; but no energy of purpose and no warmth of passion have ever led him to assume the attitude of a dictator. He has never proposed or undertaken to ruin his party because he could not rule it. He appeals to reason; and his appeal is frequently effective and is always lighted up with a wonderful play of wit, and a trenchant faculty of sarcasm; but he never descends to the base arts of the demagogue. No opponent can accuse him of misrepresenting his ideas, or falsifying his argument. What power he exercises is the power of truth and of intense conviction. This lofty honor pervades his character, and gives dignity even to his errors. But, best of all, it will ever be said of him that his constant aim was the promotion of equal privileges among men; that he cherished without wavering the noblest ideal of political justice; that his voice was loudest and clearest when demanding the rights of the weak and despised; and that when well stricken in years and nigh to the grave, he still labored with all the vitality and more than the preservance of youth to bring the policy of his country into perfect harmony with those democratic ideas which are the foundation of its institutions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A SOUTHERNER'S OPINION OF BEECHER.—A letter-writer from Alabama, in the New York *Watchman* (Southern) has a neighbor who has been on a visit recently to the great metropolis, and thinks well of Rev. H. W. Beecher. He says:

"I went half an hour before the time, and barely was in time for a seat. Beecher will do. Beecher has religion. The people sing like a genuine Methodist camp meeting. You feel when you come away, that, God helping, you will be a better man. Your heart is moved, and your eyes moistened. No nigger, no politics—real gospel, heart searching, practical religion. I went again, and it was the same thing. We discussed Beecher, and concluded he would do, and made up our minds to invite him down to the capital of Alabama to preach."

A NEW YORK POLITICIAN.

Mr Brooks of New York has just been unseated because of the illegality of the election proceedings and returns in "Mackerelville," which is a well known quarter in New York. Among other witnesses the contestant, Mr. Dodge, put on the stand a man named Geohegan, who was one of Mr. Brooks, most efficient supporters at the polls as will be seen. The man said he had long lived in the district and had "been implicated in the election every year:"

Question.—Do you always take a great interest in the election?

Answer,—I do.

Q.—Attend the polls all day?

A.—I do. I wouldn't take time to eat my meals, for fear I would lose the voting.

Q.—Did you have a list of those voters who were dead and who were away?

A.—I knew them to be dead; but we substitute a man to vote their names and keep them on. We've got to do that, you know, to help a friend.

Q.—This time did you render this efficient aid to Mr. Dodge, Mr. Barr, or Mr. Brooks?

A.—I done it for Mr. Brocks.

Q.—And you feel pretty confident that you got these thirty votes for him that you say voted Mr. Brooks, ticket?

A.—I am sure of it.

* * * * *

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you gave tickets to men to vote whom you knew were illegal voters in that district?

A.—I did, sir.

Q.—And that you took these men in and had them deposit their votes?

A.—Yes, sir; I always do that.

Q.—I understand you also to say that you gave tickets to men who were representing dead voters?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that you induced them to deposit their votes?

A.—Yes, sir, I done so, and always does that.

Q.—And you knew in doing that and you know now, you were guilty of a felony?

A.—Generally we takes that as a risk.

The counsel pressed him a little harder as to his history.

Q.—How many times have you been arrested?

A.—Well, about, I guess, three times in my life; but then never kept in, only the one time just appeared, that's all.

Q.—Were you ever arrested at the complaint of John Mahon?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that for?

A.—For shooting.

Q—Were you ever arrested at the the complaint of a man named Jagger?

A.—I was, but I wasn't retained.

Q.—What was the charge against you?

A.—Assault and battery:

Q.—Did you count this in the arrests that you mentioned?

A.—No, sir; I don't call it an arrest when a man appears merely and is discharged.

Q.—How many other criminal complaints have you had made against you?

A—None that I know of.

Further examination showed that the man after coming to this country had lived in several of the southern cities, had peddled and been at work on plantations, but did finally become the prosperous proprietor of two stores (grocery shops) in Mackerelville.

Q.—How many fights do you suppose you have been in in the course of your life?

A.—A great many. In the course of the election I'm the whole time fighting generally I fight with my nails election day.

Q—How many times did you vote at the election?

A.—Only once; I was too well known.

Q.—How many persons did you induce to vote illegally?

A.—I guess in the neighborhood of twenty or thirty.

Q.—How many do you generally induce to vote illegally?

A.—All that I ever can get. I couldn't give you any regular statement, for everybody I can get to vote I make them vote. It's a business I practice.

Q.—As a general thing at elections, how many do you put in?

A.—I don't keep any memorandum of it.

A NEW FEATURE IN AN ENGLISHMAN'S EDUCATION.

The study of America is a new branch of an Englishmen's education. Hitherto a sadly neglected one, is now forced upon him by stubborn and startling facts, unexplainable to former ignorance, dumb working to former contempt. An eminent English gentleman, Mr. Handel Cossham, thus repeats Sir Morton Petro's advice to his fellow Britons:

"The Americans understand England better than we understand America. One reason of this is that they travel more here than we do there. I was informed, on what I believe to be good authority, that there are usually at least 50,000 Americans traveling in America. I take this opportunity of most earnestly counselling the public and commercial men of this country to make a tour to America; and if the aristocratic section of our country, the landed interest, would also take the trouble to cross the Atlantic, it would marvellously tend to open their eyes and brush away the dust of aristocratic prejudices and ancient tradition.

"I venture to say that in the future America will play so important a part in the history of the world that no man will be fit to take a position as a statesman and a public political teacher who dose not keep himself informed as to the policy and progress of America. It is important, too, that America should be visited by the right kind of men. They do not want the kid-gloved and mere drawing-room men, who believe in nothing but scented hankerchiefs and themselves. America does not want snobs to visit her; she wants men who can look beyond their noses, and see without prejudice the growth of a country that in seventy-five years has sprung from three millions of people to thirty, and that in wealth intelligence, respect for law, patriotism and religious feeling is the equal, to say the least, of the nations of Europe, not excepting our own."

A MAN OF MARK.—"Talking about contracts," said Stunner, with whom we were conversing on the street yesterday, "that was a rich incident that lawyer B——relates as coming under his observation, while traveling in an adjoining county, a short time since. B—— had occasion to make out a contract between a planter—one of the 'scions chivalry,' 'landed proprier,' &c.—and a colored laborer, having commenced with, 'Know all men,' and gone through in legal form to 'Hereunto fix our hands and seals,' the lawyer called upon the parties for their signatures. Planter seemed confused, hesitated, stammered, and finally 'reckoned he would have to make his mark.' Turning to the freedmen, says B——, 'shall I mark for you, also?' 'No, sah, if you please, i'se gwine to sign, and he did 'sign,' in a bold and legible manner, his name in full. I tell you," continued stunner, "that planter is a man of mark. What a depraved, ignorant set these niggers are."—*Memphis Post.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who has been called "the greatest of the Americans," said: "Not only the wealth, but the independence and security of a country appeared to be materially connected with the prosperity of manufactures. Every nation, with a view to these great objects, ought to endeavor to possess within itself all the essentials of national supply. These comprise the means of subsistence, clothing and defense."

CONFLAGRATION IN TITUSVILLE.

Immense Destruction of Property.—Stores, Hotels, Foundries, Machine Shops, etc., in Ruins.—Loss Estimated at $300,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 18.

A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock this morning, in a small frame building at the corner of Franklin and Short streets, and thence extended in all directions with great rapidity from the railroad track.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, April 18.—The fire is now sweeping with irresistible force northward.

It seems impossible to stay the fury of the flames until the railway is reached. The following are among the losers: Dilling ham & Coles' machine shop, Union Hotel, R. R. Hotel, National Hotel, Buffalo Dining Saloon, Adam Good's foundry and machine works, Mullen & Wickert's grocery, Olmsted & Jewhurt's paint and oil store, Granger, Tuttle & Co., grocery and feed store, Mueller's cigar and tobacco factory, Wm. Schew's grocery, Brown & Barrowe's store and hardware store, meat market and shoe store, Smill's grocery and various other minor buildings.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, April 18.

The fire has at last been brought under subjection. M' Mullen & Bryan's foundry the petroleum Hotel, John Sacke & Son's machine shop and the bakery north of the foundry, are the only buildings left on Franklin street, between the race way and the railroad.

Two parties have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire.

The total loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

WE are indebted to the Census Returns (Agricultural Department, page cxii) for the information that "there are more asses in Kentucky than in any other Western State." This information takes a load off our mind, in connection with the question, how Garret Davis came to be United States Senator from that State, although we cannot help thinking it is a flagrant violation of the Constitution to allow them all to vote. —*Ohio State Journal.*

NO CHANGE OF BASE.—Garret Davis, of Kentucky, in opposing the Civil Rights bill in the Senate, if it passed it would make him an enemy of the Government, and he would work for its overthrow. It would seem from this declaration of the leader of the Democracy, who was backed up by Saulsbury in a similar declaration that the passage of the Civil Rights bill is not going to cause a change in the positiod of the Democracy from what it has been the past five years.—*Detroit Post.*

THE House Judiciary Committee is holding daily sessions for the purpose of examining into Jeff. Davis's connection with the conspiracy plot. It seems that the Bureau of Military Justice have been engaged for a year in accumulating evidence on the subject, all of which has been transmitted to the House Committee. There does not seem to be any positive evidence involving Davis directly. The Judiciary Committee will soon report their conclusions to the House.

The Ways and Means Committee have at last agreed on the Tax bill, and will report it to the House on Monday. The Committee have overcome the obstacles to the proposed tax of five cents per pound on raw cotton, and will report that amount in the bill. The measure is a very elaborate one, and has cost the committee much time and labor. There is no change proposed in the tax on distilled spirits. It therefore remains at two dollars per gallon.

Senator McDougall being aware that a resolution would be offered for his expulsion from the Senate for the language used by him, in debate on Monday, promptly apologized to the Senate and to his colleague. He seemed to appreciate very fully the indecorum he had committed, both by the matter and manner of his apology. His statement was accepted in the faith it was tendered, and there the matter ended.

Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, authorizes his friends to say that the use of his name as one of the Vice Presidents of the so-called "Johnson National Union Club," is without his authority or consent. Gov. Tod has no sympathy with any similar organization, and having been somewhat careful in the selection of his associates, does not at this late day propose to affiliate with the class of men composing the organization referred to.

General Grant in a recent conversation with Rev. George Hepworth, of Boston, said of General Sherman: "Sherman is a man to be proud of. He is impetuous, he is faulty, but he knows his own fault as soon as any man." And of Sheridan, he said: "He is the best man in America. He has no peer. He can wield any force. He is pure hearted, simple mannered and a truly noble man." And of himself he said: "There were a thousand others who could have done the thing as well as I. I am thankful to God that He helped me to do the work, but had I not been living, or had the Government passed over me, there are other men who would have won the victory for you."

Richmond editors have a hard time of it. They have just got through with a trouble with the printers, and now the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, having quarreled with each other have adopted the novel expedient of suspending the issue of their journal until their troubles are ended. They, therefore, ask the "indulgence of the public until further notice," at which indefinite period they promise to res

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MAY 4, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

ASTONISHING RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF "MY POLICY."

The work of reconstruction is going on so rapidly under the peculiar policy of the President and the encouragement of the Copperheads, that, within the past month the Mayor of Mobile at a public celebration (of some rebel victory we suppose) deemed it an appropriate occasion to offer a toast to "*President Davis, soldier, statesman, patriot, prisoner. Our tongues may be mute but our hearts are with him.*" The Mobile Register flaunts at the head of its columns Gen. Robert E. Lee as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868 and declares that there is a movement already in progress to make the Rebel Chief the standard bearer of the State Rights Democracy. What a grand spectacle that would be, to see the Rebels and Copperheads with the Traitor Lee at their head marching for the White House. What an able cabinet that arch traitor might call around him. What a capital Secretary of War Jeff. Davis would make. What a grand haul another Secretary Cobb would be able to make now from the fat treasury, with its hundreds of millions. What a magnificent army they could soon equip for setting things right, according to rebel and copperhead ideas. Who but rebels and copperheads would be capable of such grand conceptions as these. What an excellent Lieutenant for some minor office, Clymer would be (for these fellows must have their mouths stopped with petty offices,) the fat ones will be kept for men who have dared to draw the sword for Southern Independence. Clymer did yeoman's service in opposing the war, discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions and his services would have to be recoganized. Ye gallant soldiers who wore the army blue, who marched with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, ye heroes of a hundred battles, ye who mourn for husbands, brothers and sons, sacrificed upon the altar of your country's liberties, contemplate the sublime spectacle with which rebels and copperheads propose to crown your labors and reward your services. What a magnificent programme is here mapped out by these latter day conservatives. When completed, what a brilliant page it will make in our country's history. In the carrying out of this proposed, *coup d'etat* the department of Pennsylvania has been assigned to Cowan and Clymer, fitter tools for such dark deeds were never found.

DISAPPOINTED.

The Copperheads have been sadly disappointed in the late Peace Proclamation. Instead of the mere official announcement of of the cessation of actual armed resistance which it really was made over sanguine by the Presidents antics, they supposed it to be the signal for a determined and persistent effort to force rebel members into Congress and hand over the government of the country to Davis, Lee, Bright, Vallandigham, Clymer, *et id omne genus*. Their glorifications over the proclamation have turned to grumbling, since it has failed to fulfil their expectations. We have a very distinct remembrance of a similar failure of the expectations and predictions of Copperhead prophets about the same time last year. They may expect a repetition of this singular political phenomenon, in Pennsylvania about the second Tuesday of next October.

RECONSTRUCTION.

We call the special attention of our readers to the Report of the joint Committee of Congress on reconstruction, published in another column. Let no one fail to give it a careful perusal and weigh well the difference between The People's Policy of Reconstruction as here set forth and that of the President as indicated in his recent acts and speeches.

"*My Policy*" Wade Hampton namesake and relative of the South Carolina rebel, Wade Hampton, has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg. So works the Cowan guillotine. Any body having political opinions for barter will please take notice. Consideration Post Offices, Collectorships, Assessorships, etc, For further particulars address Johnson Cowan & Co. Washington D. C.

HOW REBELS TALK AFTER BEING RECONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO "MY POLICY."

Prominent among the Southern papers that support the President stands the *Richmond Examiner*, in which we find the following spirited expression of the feelings and sentiments of reconstructed rebels. We commend it to the careful consideration of such as have an inclination to copperhead conservatism.

"Not quite a year ago a small knot of devoted Patriots in Washington, believing that the life of "The tyrant Lincoln" stood in the way of the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, resolved to rid their country of "that monster." They did so, but immediately fell victims to "the minions of that tyrant," who, in their fiendish rage, shot the immortal Booth, as he was getting ready to shoot three or four of his cowardly assailants, and afterward murdered up on the scaffold the venerable Mrs. Surratt, the heroic Payne, the undaunted Atzerodt, and the gallant Harold. While these inhuman butcheries were being perpetrated, Andrew Johnson, a Southern man, of whom better things might have been hoped, unmindful of the debt of gratitude he owed to the brave Southern hearts, whose deed had made him President, was declaring in manguiloquent words that *treason*—that is, loyalty to the South—*must be rendered infamous; that the rebel*—meaning the Confederate—*leaders should be severely punished.*

While the apostate Southron was thus breathing out his threats of vengeance over the graves of the heroic outdoers of Brutus and Charlotte Corday, it did seem indeed as if they had sacrificed their lives worse than in vain—as if they had removed Lincoln to place in power an enemy of the South, whose little finger would be thicker than his predecessor's loins. No wonder that the people of the defeated Confederacy stood aghast—that they felt that their only hope lay in the most absolute submission, to the will of this terrible Tennessean. But Booth and his heroic comrades had not done their work in vain. What, the greatest General whom the world has ever seen, had been unable to do for the South, by the sacrifice of three hundred thousand gentlemen, each of whom far excelled the Spartan defenders of Thermopylæ, was destined to be acheived by the one little bullet which crashed through the brain of Abraham Lincoln. While the martyr Stephen was being stoned to death, Saul of Tarsus was holding the garments of his murderers. How would it have gladdened the soul of that dying saint, could he have foreseen that Paul, the persecutor, was shortly to become Paul, the Apostle! And how would it have rejoiced the venerable Mrs. Surratt and her companions on the scaffold, could they have foreseen that the President whom their hands had made, whose stony heart was steeled against the prayers of their friends for mercy, and who declared that it should be his mission to punish loyalty to the Confederate States, would within a few short months without having punished a single Southern patriot, recognize the loyalty of the South declare that the Southern states were entitled to their rights of members of the Union, and hurl defiance at the fanatics who held that the people of the South could forfeit any of their rights under the Government of the United States, by an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government! Why, oh why, could not Booth, Payne, Atzerout, and Harold, have been spared to hear that glorious flight of oratory in which the President denounced Sumner, Stevens, "and others of that stripe," and to have led in the applause with which it was greeted by the thousands of their friends and admirers to whom it was addressed. *visum est.* Yet rest sweetly ye gallant spirits! Not in vain ye dangled from the scaffold! Your blood was the seed of the great Southern church triumphant, and of that church Andrew Johnson, who permitted you to perish, has become the chief apostle!

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Reply of Gen. Geary to the Business Men of Pittsburg.

HE IS OPPOSED TO MONOPOLY AND IN FAVOR OF A GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA., April 4th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication, bearing date March 20th, only reached me on the 30th ult., and in compliance with your request, I proceed to answer it with as little delay as possible.

You propound to me three questions, to which you request an answer, viz:

"1. Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration, so as to defeat any and every attempt, made by Legislation, or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?

"2. Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislation conferring upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be under provisions of a general law regulating the construction of railroads?

"3. Will you favor, and use the influence of your administration to secure, the enactment of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railroads within this Commonwealth?"

My views and opinions upon these measures I am free to give you, and quite willing to indicate what my official action would be, so far as it is at all proper to do so.

Pennsylvania possesses immense treasures of mineral wealth, and most extensive manufactories. To develope these, to foster everything which tends to their development, and to cherish and promote equally the rights and interests of her citizens, I firmly believe to be the highest duty of her statesmen. I regard every kind of public improvement as conducive to this end; and I am, therefore, in favor of the most complete and elaborate system of Internal Works together with a proper system of Protection to Home Industry, as a means of converting our vast mineral resources, agricultural products and manufactured articles into values. Whatever shall so improve our commercial intercourse, enable our manufacturers to send the proceeds of their industry to market and so place our State at the head of the manufacturing and producing States of the Union, shall have my cordial assistance and cheerful approbation.

I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social intercommunication. In addition to the great main lines the State is enveloped in a network of minor railroads, which pour an increasing stream of coal, iron-ore, lumber, live stock, agricultural products, and the handiwork of skilled labor, to the distributing points within, and beyond our borders.

While these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey, and be, in every respect, subservient to the law.

I answer to the first interrogatory, that while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation; I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly in the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body created by the law, powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature.

To the second interrogatory, I say, that while a general Road system would best comport with a sound public policy, it must originate with the Legislature, and until it shall be established by law, grants or power may be properly made to railroads to construct branches when they are desired by the people who are imediately interested in the matter, and would promote the development of their property, and afford them avenues to market. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual right or public interests.

In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I say, again, that I believe a general law regulating the construction of railroads and grants of power for that purpose to be most consistent with public policy and the interests of the Commonwealth; and entertaining these views, I would certainly use the legitimate and constitutional power of the Executive to secure so desirable a result.

The spirit of monopoly in this and other matters, should be discouraged in a Republican Government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JNO. W. GEARY.

To Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., Spang, Chalfant & Co., and others.

REFUSE THEM.—An exchange says:—"The State banks of New England, which have been converted into National banks, are by State laws released from obligation to redeem their old State bank notes, after the lapse of a certain time, varying from two to four years. With some of the Maine banks this time has already expired. The bills of all the State banks of Maine should be refused by the public generally."

STRANGE AND REMARKABLE MISTAKE.—It has been reported that Andrew Johnson said to the colored people of Nashville, "I will be your Moses to lead you up out of the house of bondage."

It is now ascertained that these words were not spoken to "niggers." They were spoken to *Southern Citizens*, to men who are maliciously called rebels. To effect their deliverance it was necessary to smite the first-born son of all the people, the beloved Abraham.—*Atchinson (Kan.) Free Press.*

RECNOSTRUCTION.

A Plan Perfected.—Basis of Representation.—Males Above Twenty one Not Voters Excluded.—Participants in Rebellion Disfranchised Until 1870. Leading Rebels Not to Hold Office.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866.

The Reconstruction Committee, pursuant to adjournment, held a very important meeting to day at the Capitol, during which they definitely agreed on a plan to be submitted to Congress and the country for the reconstruction of the Southern States to the Union. The committee were in session four hours and had an exciting time. Each separate proposition that was made was voted on and declared agreed to by a majority vote. The question of requiring negro suffrage of the South within the next ten years was lost Thad. Stevens even opposing it. That having been disposed of the issue of a basis of representation next elicited a prolonged discussion and it was finally determined that a constitutional amendment should be proposed, declaring that all males above the age of twenty one, who were not allowed to vote by the States, should not be counted in the basis of representation. It will be noticed that the practical effect of this amendment will be to leave the number of Southern representatives just about where it is now inasmuch as all the colored people of the South except the males over twenty one will be counted in the representative population.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, then insisted that the prssent Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional, and that an amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing civil rights to persons in all of the States would be agreed to The Committee adopted the proposition.

It was then resolved that all who participated in the rebellion should be disfranchised from voting for Federal officers, and that the rebel debt should be repudiated. These several propositions were then embodied in a constitutional amendment, which will be duly reported to the House on Monday. There was considerable satisfaction expressed in the Committee that they had come to a conclusion.

The following is understood to be the constitutional amendment proposed:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2.—Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens, shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SECTION 3.—Until the 4th day of July 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

SECTION 4.—Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States or any claims for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SECTION 5.— Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights, by admitting delegations to Congress, and a second bill debarring leading rebels from holding office, is also reported, including the following clauses:

First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States, so-called, and heads of Departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the military or naval academy of the United States, Judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either house of the 36th Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States, so called, above the rank of Colonel, in the army or master in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of any of the Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth, Those who have treated officers or soldiers, or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

It is understood that the vote upon them was twelve, against three. As it is known that Senator Johnson, and Representatives Grider and Rogers, only voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Representatives Stevens and Washburne, of Illinois; Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee will be reported to both Houses of Congress to-morrow. It is intended to press it to an early vote, though a reasonable amount of debate will be allowed. Should it be passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, a resolution will be presented requesting the Governors to convene the State Legislatures in extra session for the purpose of ratifying the amendment.

A Democratic member of the Committee, yesterday submitted the plan as agreed on, to the President. Mr. Johnson thought there was a practical abandonment of the negro suffrage issue, while on the other hand it virtually assumed the unconstitutionality of the civil rights bill, by proposing to incorporate it in the Constitution.

The only Pennsylvania Banks that have recently failed, and the notes of which, having no substantial security, may be considered worthless are the following:

Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.

Bank of Crawford county, Meadville, Pa.

Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate, for disloyalty, was a big gun in the recent Indiana Democratic State Convention. Heyster Clymer, who denounced that expulsion, is now the biggest "Democratic gun" in Pennsylvania.

After the Connecticut election Mr. Montgomery Blair declared the mistake made in that State would not be repeated in Pennsylvania; that the effice-holders would be made to take sides against the republicans. That is why the Presidential guillotine is in operation.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A letter writer describes Caleb Cushing, the walking polyglot of Newburyport, Mass as "keen, compact, and *fifty*." It is probable that the latter part of this description will be news to the ex-representative to Pekin. He was born in 1800, though we don't know how young he may look. At a late dinner in Washington, it is said he addressed the French Minister in elegant French, the Spanish Minister in Castilian, the representative of Denmark in Danish, of Hoand in Dutch, of Victor Emmanuel in Italian and it was believed that he could have talked Chinese with the representative of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, had one been present.

THE FISH BILL.

The following is the the Susquehanna fish bill as it finally passed both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor. Its provisions are of importance to our people as they embrace the Raystown Branch of the Juniatia up to the Borough of Bedford all owners of dams below this point will be obliged to comply with its requisitions.

AN ACT relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of such persons, corporation or corporations, having and maintaining any dam or dams, weir and weirs, or other artificial obstructions, of what kind soever, now constructed, or which may have and maintain dams, weirs, et cetera, as aforesaid which may hereafter be constructed, on the Susquehanna river, and the two branches thereof, that is to say, from the line of the State of Pennsylvania, on the North Branch thereof, and from Patchenville, on the West Branch thereof, and the mouth of Bennett's Branch, on its Sinnemahoning tributary, into which the said Bennett's Branch falls down to, and by the main stream thereof, to the Maryland line, and on the Juniata river and the Raystown Branch thereof, from Hollidaysburg and Bedford to the Susquehanna river at Duncannon or Duncan's island, and the Swarara and Little Swatara creek, so far as they are declared public highways, from the entrance of the Swatara creek into the Susquehanna, to make, maintain and keep up, at each of said dams, weirs or other artificial obstructions, a sluice or sluices, weir or weirs, or other device or devices for the free passage of fish and spawn up and down the stream, whether in the form of steps or otherwise; the plan to be taken from the plan or plans of similar works or weirs now erected and in practical operation and known, by experience, to be efficient, approved and successful for said purpose in any of these United States, or in any other countries, the plans and construction of said works to be under the supervision of a commissioner on the part of this Commonwealth, to be appointed, and whose duties shall be prescribed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a suitable person as commissioner, who shall, be a man of known probity and of experience as a practical civil engineer, who shall, on or before the first day of June next, fix and designate the location of said weirs, steps, sluices or other devices, upon or attached to the said dams, et cetera; furnishing working plans of the same to the owners, holders or proprietors of said dams, et cetera, as aforesaid, or their legal reptesentatives, having in view the best locations for said contrivances for the free passage of fish and spawn up and down the stream, the least interruption to the navigation or injury to the schutes erected thereon or therein for the running of boats or rafts, the least injury to the dams and the least expense in erecting and keeping up such devices consistent with the objects in view, and fixing the length thereof, which shall be proportional to the lengths taken or used in the dam or dams, weir or weirs, from which the plans shall have been copied: and the decision of the commissioner when approved by the Governor, on any of the subjects aforesaid, shall be final: it shall be the duty of said commissioner, immediately after the first day of November next, to inspect each of said dams and other devices, and if the sluices or other devices shall not then have been made as directed by the first section of this act, said commissioner shall immediately report the same to the district attorney of the county in which said dam, et cetera, is situated. who is hereby required to prefer a bill of indictment before the grand jury against said person or persons, company or corporation, at the next court of quarter sessions thereafter, for maintaining and keeping up a public nuisance; and the duties of said commissioner shall cease and determine on the first Monday of December next.

SEC. 3. Each and every of said persons companies and corporations, maintaining or keeping up any dam or dams on the rivers and streams aforesaid, as described in the first section of this act, shall, before the first day of November next, make, maintain and from thenceforward keep up the sluices and passages for fish, as directed in said first section, at the place and in the manner designated by the commissioner, as referred to in the second section of this act, and the failure so to do shall be considered a misdemeanor on the part of said person or persons, company or corporation; and the dam so maintained and kept up contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public nuisance, and, on conviction, said person or persons company or corporation shall be fined in any sum not more than twenty thousand dollars: and if the work shall not be perfected within thirty days after the convictions aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the court in which said conviction shall have taken place, to issue a writ, directed to the sheriff of the proper county, commanding him to abate said dam, or other structure or device, at the cost of said person or persons, company or corporation, and the fine imposed and costs of prosecution shall be collected out of any property belonging to said person or persons company or corporation within the State, including all corporate rights or franchises.

SEC. 4. The commissioner required to be appointed under the second section of this act, shall receive six dollars for each and every day necessarily spent in performing the duties therein enjoined and required, proof thereof to be made to the Auditor General, and be paid by the State Treasurer, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to spread, extend or place any seine or other device across or in the main channel of the Susquehanna river, or other stream or streams designated or embraced in this act, whereby the fish or spawn may be prevented from freely passing up or down the same, or to fish with any seine within one-half mile of any sluice or other device erected for the passage of fish, as described in said act, or draw any seine or net in the main channel of the river or stream within one-half mile below any of said dams, or use any device or means to frighten the fish, or otherwise prevent their free passage up or down said sluice or passageway; and any person offending against the provisions of this section, their aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, for a period of not more than twelve months.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful, on any pretext whatsoever, for any person or persons, company or corporation, to obstruct or close temporarily or otherwise, any schute or schutes now constructed or made, or hereafter to be constructed or made in any of the dams crossing any of the streams mentioned or embraced in this or any other act, for the purposes of navigation or for faciliating the passage of fish up and down the said streams, except during the months of July and August; and any person or persons whatsoever so obstructing such schutes or passageways, their aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to trial, and, on conviction, to imprisonment for not more than twelve months, and if acting for corporations, said corporations shall be liable to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the county commissioners, or a majority of them, of the county in which said schutes shall be located, from granting a written license for such reasonable stoppage or partial stoppage, allowing time to make repairs, when such repairs shall to them, the said commissioners, appear to be indispensably necessary, and this power and duty shall be added to those of the county commissioners now existing by law.

SEC. 7. All fines which may be recovered under the provisions of this act, and not otherwise appropriated, shall be paid into the Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth; and in any proceedings under the provisions of this act for the enforcement of any of the penalties mentioned therein, it shall be lawful to serve process, and such service shall be good in law, upon any attorney, officer, agent, director or manager, foreman, superintendent, toll gatherer or other person in the employ of said persons, companies or corporation in any county of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The joint resolution of the nineteenth of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "Joint resolution relative to the dam of the Susquehanna canal company," is hereby repealed; and all other acts or resolutions, or parts of the same, inconsistent with the whole or any part of this act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any one who may have a title to real estate deduced from the Commonwealth within half a mile of said sluice or other devices erected for the passage of fish, from enjoying the right of fishery appurtenant to the said real estate.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

The Warren (Trumbull county, Ohio,) *Chronicle*, says: The wheat crops look very promising and the farmers are happily disappointed. Fields that had the appearance of being entirely winter killed are sprouting up, showing conclusively that the plants received very little, if any injury the past winter.

General Butler has had a long interview with President Johnson, which rumor invests with special significance.

We have the following from the Goshen (Northern Indiana *Times*, April 24: A ride of some twenty miles over the country last week on purpose to ascertain the exact condition of the wheat satisfied us that the crop this season was next thing to a total failure. On the prairie several pieces were being plowed up and barley sowed, while other pieces save eight or ten feet next to the fence might as well be treated in a like manner. In the timber land it was not quite as bad, but prospects are very gloomy not half a crop can be counted on even in the timber. Some pieces on rolling ground where water and ice did not collect during the late severe winter will yield from one half to twothirds of a crop but these pieces are few and far between. Five bushels per acre is more than will be realized from the land sown to wheat in this county the present season.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

rritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17:tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, *dec'd* Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
apl6:6t Executors.

NOTICE TO *SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3 m.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

PRICE $18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27 1m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ede8

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.

Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

J. L. LEWIS.

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by H. C. Reamer, takes pleasnre in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMEBY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of

CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and sclected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Colone, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeh; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper. Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Great inducements offered than by any other published. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. Apl. 13, 1mo.

AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. April 13:1mo.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1ly

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16. Administrator.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has printed blank page opposite each photographs for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the abarain store G. R. & W. OSTER.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR.
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford, Pa.

By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

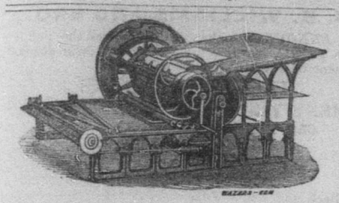
HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator, We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

*A VO

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

The Union State Central Committee

Will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, at three o'clock, P. M.

The attendance of every member of the Committee is earnestly solicited.

FR. JORDAN, *Chairman.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

THE UNION.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Bedford county in a Blaze of Glory.

Great Speeches of Wm. M. HALL, Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, Hon. JOHN CESSNA, and Col. JOHN H. FILLER.

A large and spirited meeting of the Union men of Bedford county, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening, last, for the inauguration of the Union campaign, and for the discussion of the vital issues now agitating the country.

The people met in great numbers, every township in the County being represented.

On motion of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., our worthy townsman, Capt. JOHN ARNOLD, was called to the chair, assisted by the following officers:

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Thos. Hughes, Bedford township;
Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run;
John Taylor, Broad Top township;
C. F. Hetzel, Colerain;
Abm. Snowden, Cumberland Valley Tp.;
Daniel Miller, Harrison township;
Wm. Young, Hopewell township;
Jacob Evans, Londonderry township;
E. A. Fockler, Liberty township;
John W. Hull, Napier township;
Josh. Fisher, W. Providence township;
John Lauderbaugh, E. Providence twp.;
Wm. Oster, St Clair township;
John Johnson, Southampton township;
Asa S. Stuckey, Snake Spring township;
Wm. J. Mullin, Schellsburg;
Joseph Imler, Union township;
Jer. Mentzer, M. Woodberry township;
Charles Buck, S. Woodberry township;

SECRETARIES.

Moses A. Points, Daniel Sams.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Col. John H. Filler, C. W. Ashcom, G. Shannon Mullin, John Lutz, John W. Barndollar, Geo. W. Williams, Capt. N. C. Evans.

WM. HALL, Esq. was then called upon to address the meeting. He stated at the outset that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Watchfulness is demanded. The war had not been fought in vain, we will yet reap the fruits of our toils. The whole Government a few years ago was in the hands of the slave power, we the conservatives bore it, rather than cause any difficulty. The object of this war was not the subversion of slavery. He thanked God that slavery was done away with. The object of the war, however, was the permanency of this Union. The abolition of slavery was only an incident. We now have a united people with the institution of slavery forever done away with. There is now a serious effort being made by persons who opposed the war, to make slavery a practical institution of this country. The moderate ground is the true ground. *In medio tutisimus ibis.* This is a Union Meeting, and we want a platform upon which every true Union man can stand. We remember in 1863, when the dark clouds of war hovered over us, Pennsylvania stood as a great breastwork to this rebellion. The rebels were driven back at the battle of Gettysburg. We have nominated a candidate, who fought with Sherman, who all his life time was a Democrat, who took the side of his country. We are now invited to support Heister Clymer a man who never shouldered a musket in defence of his country. He voted against admitting Andrew Johnson to a seat in the halls of our Legislature. The Democrats now hang out the banner of Andrew Johnson. He did not know whether the Democrats would get any great thing if they did get Andrew Johnson. We lost Bedford county last fall through deserters' votes—of this we will have no trouble in the future. The speaker was opposed to universal manhood suffrage. So was the reconstruction Committee. He favored the Civil Rights Bill, the right to sue and and be sued, although very few cared much about the *latter*. It was an incident of this war that the negro had been freed, and now it was the duty of the Government to use all its power to protect them. There is no difference between Union men; we have a true man, the hero of two wars, a man whom all can safely support.

COL. JORDAN, was the next speaker and upon his appearance he was greeted with a storm of applause. When he met two years ago in this house, he found that Grant was besieging Richmond and Sherman Atlanta. At that time the Democratic party declared that Abraham Lincoln was an usurper and the war a failure. He thought that they ought to be ashamed of their failure the most gigantic on record. And now after we have saved the country they come in and want to take care of it. The speaker referred to the report of the Reconstruction Committee and quoted from it. The reconstruction question will be the absorbing topic of the Campaign. The Congress has power to submit the terms of reconstruction. The Colonel quoted from Chief Justice Taney in the Dorr Rhode Island case, showing that it is the duty of the United States to guarantee to every state a republican form of government. It is the duty of Congress to determine whether there is any government in these rebel states. He showed that the rebels still claim the abstract right to secede, yet they propose to come back with all their rights unimpaired. He said that the new oath of allegiance should be somewhat as follows, I, Alexander H. Stephens hereby swear to support the Constitution of the United States provided Georgia don't secede. If Georgia secedes then I go with Georgia and let the United States go. He was opposed to the admission of the leaders lately in rebellion into a seat of the Congress of the United States. We must teach these ambitions scoundrels that it is a dangerous experiment to raise a rebellion in the country of their nativity.

Col. John H. Filler then read the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Union Republican party of Bedford county, earnestly and cordially approve of the efforts of the majority in Congress in reconstructing the Government in accordance with the principles of civil liberty; that in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, over the veto of President Johnson, we find the highest proof of their fidelity to the glorious principles of Republican Government, and are earnest that they will remain faithful to the end.

Resolved, That the recent Report of the Joint Committee of Congress on Reconstruction affords a basis upon which all true and loyal men can unite; by which treason can be made odious, and traitors punished, and States lately in Rebellion restored to the Union at the earliest moment consistent with the peace and safety of the nation.

Resolved, That we unite with our fellow Republicans throughout the country in urging upon Congress to remain in session until every measure shall be perfected to establish the government on the firmest foundation. In this crisis the people can appeal to no other power then the Representatives whom they have chosen.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of principles announced by the recent Republican State Convention, as embodying the true principles of Democratic government.

Resolved, That our standard bearer for next Governor of Pennsylvania, Major General John W. Geary possesses in a very high degree the qualities necessary for the high position; a soldier in Mexico; first magistrate of San Francisco; Governor of Kansas; a chieftain in our great war against the Rebellion; throughout his long and eventful career he has proved himself equal to every emergency in which he has been placed.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recent letter of Gen. Geary in favor of a Free Railroad, believing that if the policy indicated therein is adopted it will greatly enhance the material and social interests of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republican party upon the selection of Col. Fr. Jordan as Chairman of the State Central Committee. His industry, zeal, ability and fidelity to the good cause greatly entitle him to the position, under his management of the canvass we confidently predict an overwhelming triumph for the Union party in October next.

HON. JOHN CESSNA said that owing to the lateness of the hour, his remarks should be brief. In reference to Andrew Johnson, he thought our people should know where we stand. If Johnson stands upon the same platform that President Lincoln did, then we are for Andrew Johnson. What troubles him that all the men who opposed President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in 1864, including all the traitors then in rebellion, are now loud in their praises of Andrew Johnson. It makes no difference whether an opposition-Andrew-Johnson candidate shall be nominated against General Geary or not. We are determined to save our great Commonwealth. We are opposed to the rebels down South to vote for themselves and for the negroes besides. Where he a member of the Reconstruction Committee he would offer an amendment to the resolution providing that none who have participated in the late rebellion shall be permitted to vote until 1870, to the effect that the figure 9 be inserted instead of 8, so that no one of them should be permitted to vote until 1970, a time when none of them will be left to disgrace the Country they endeavored to destroy.

COL. JOHN H. FILLER, followed in a humorous speech which was highly appreciated. The Colonel referred to the President, and asked whether the sovereign representatives of the people should rule the nation, or that the present accidental Executive should hold the reigns of Government.

THE COPPERHEAD MEETING.—The meeting of the Snakes on Monday evening was a rather slim and dolorous affair. Sharpe of Chambersburg made a dull speech, in which, though he acknowledged the justice and propriety of the Civil Rights Bill and proposed to endorse it he still emphatically sustained the President in all his acts siding with rebels, and was greatly exercised in fear of Negro equality. Next in the order of exercises came the man of the troubled conscience, who with his usual sophistry undertook to show that under the Civil Rights Bill a negro might be enabled to get into the same church in which white folks worship, which he considered would be a great outrage upon *white Christians*. The most striking feature of this speech was an allusion by the speaker to meeting his friends at the cross roads in the country (this was supposed to be a reference to the ancient custom of burying thieves at cross roads.) The refrain here also was negro equality. These speakers were followed by two or three others in brief remarks, the gist of all of which was the terms of negro equality and the unqualified endorsement of Mr. Johnson's peculiar policy of restoring rebels to power and authority over loyal men. Wearied with the dullness of the entertainment the slim audience grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less, until the committee on resolutions were left to read their report to empty seats. We came away deeply impressed with the truthfulness of Nasby's assertion that the great want of the Modern Democracy is power.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month to one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES at the Court House as usual on Sabbath next at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. The Rev. Barrow will close his course of afternoon Sermons on the women of the New Testament with a Discourse addressed to mothers subject. "Timothy and his mother Eunice."

☞ Bayer & Armstrong, Pattonsville, Bedford county having purchased the store and stock of goods of W. H. Aaron and having just received their new goods are now prepared to sell at the lowest cash prices all sorts of dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the advertisement of Messrs. Hartley & Metzgar was received last week, we were precluded from giving it a special notice. The stock of this new firm is one of the most thorough and complete ever offered to the public at this point. Those desiring any thing they advertise for sale would do well to call and examine their stock. See advertisement in another column.

Our Young Folks (Boston: Tickner & Fields) for May is certainly one of the best numbers yet issued of this charming juvenile periodical. Lessons in history and in natural sciences are given in such pleasant disguise that old and young alike will unconsciously learn while reading. The little allegory of Miss Katy Did and Miss Cricket" is quite prettily and wittily elaborated, and Mr. Stephens sums up the story and its moral very effectively in one of his exquisitely ludicrous designs.

ANOTHER EXTRA NUMBER.—As with every previous number this year, the American *Agriculturist* for May comes in extra size (40 large pages!). It is rich not only in excellent reading matter, but also, as usual, in many beautiful and instructive engravings. Among these are two exquisite ones, entitled "Pride and Humility," or the Turkey and Asses, and "After Dinner," or the Dog and Monkey. This number contains a full Calendar of Work for the Month, in the Field, Orchard, Garden, House, etc. The "Basket" gives fifty condensed articles on a great variety of subjects of general interest, including the usual exposures of Humbugs. The "*Walks and Talks on the Farm*," are always full of practical hints. Following this, are sundry valuable articles with illustrations on corn culture, broom corn, grass lands, peat swamps, poultry, bees; interesting new facts on sheep-breeding; the third one of the $300 prize Barn Plans; a fine illustrated chapter on grouping plants in the garden; the first of an important original series on Insects and Vegetation, by Dr. Gray, of Cambridge or Harvard University; sundry articles on gardens, fruits, etc. The Household Department contains many useful hints in condensed form, including some very sharp ones to "Men-folks," which every "family man" should read and heed. The Children and Youth's Department has the usual variety of interesting and instructive items, puzzles, pictures, etc. Price of this number, 15 cents; or $1.50 a year.—Orange Judd & Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.

THE MAY number of *Harper's New Monthly* (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS) closes the sixteenth year and the thirty-second volume of this emphatically popular periodical. It opens with an illustrated article upon "Galena and its lead mines." Among the engravings we have one of Capt. U. S. Grant's residence before the war, and another of the Lieut General's Galena residence as it now stands. Quite an interesting article upon the "Yosemite Valley," by T. L. WISELEY, follows this upon Galena, and then we have a reasonable sketch by Dr. GUERNSAY of Livingstone's last African expedition. In a poem "The Flag that Talks"—Mr. C. LANDOR very skillfully commemorates the gallant defence of Altoona Pass by Gen. CORSE, when HOOD attacked it, hoping to cut off SHERMAN'S communication with the North. Under the startling caption, "The American People Starved and Poisoned," Miss C. E. BEECHER gives her ideas of the manner in which a house should be erected in order to prevent this alarming result, by securing free and effective ventilation. The rest of this number For the next year the publishers promise two attractive features. Gen. D. H. STROTHER ("Porte Crayon") will furnish a series of papers, illustrated by himself, entitled "Personal Recollections of the War." and Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE will continue his illustrated papers on the "Mineral Regions of the Pacific Slope." *Harper* never had any contributors more popular than these two, and the announcement of their joint appearance gives the readers of the magazine all the promise they need that the magazines will provide them with an abundance of entertaining reading during the coming year.

☞ A dollar and-a-half can not be better invested than in securing the present volume (the 25th, or Quarter-Century volume), of the American *Agriculturist*. The first five numbers, now ready, alone contain 204 large pages, with nearly 200 engravings, which are worth the cost of the whole volume, besides the large amount of good reading matter valuable to every family in city or county.

Some very good Premiums are offered to every person sending in one or more subscribers in May or June, viz: for each subscriber at $1.50 for the whole year, a choice of any one of the following books which will be forwarded free, post-paid, to any part of the country; The Rural Annual for 1866; Rural Register for 1866; American Bird Fancier; American Rose Culturist; Bement's Rabbit Fancier; Dog and Gun (Hooper's); Fuller's Strawberry Culturist; Flax Culture, Complete; Hop Culture, complete; Onion Culture, Complete; Our Farm of Four Acres; Richardson on the Dog; Tobacco Culture, Complete. These books are all neatly bound in colored paper covers. The Rural Annual and Rural Register are wanted in every family. The eleven others are each wanted by a large class. The books on Flax, Hops, Onion, and Tobacco Culture, are the *best* works on these several subjects that ever have been produced, and are very valuable to every one growing the smallest quantity of any one of these crops. Here then is an opportunity for everybody who desire one or more of these good books to get them without expense, by simply soliciting the subscription of a neighbor acquaintance to the Agriculturist, and forwarding to the Publishers Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut street, Phila.
may4:2m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

MARRIED.

April 25th, at the "Colvin House," Schellsburg, by Rev. J. L. Donaldson, Mr. JACOB OTTO to Miss MARY PIERSON, both of Bedford co. Pa.

On the 26th ult., at the bride's home, by John S. Holsinger, V. D. M., Mr. JAMES C. SMITH of St. Clair tp., to Miss AMANDA M. HULL of Napier tp.

At the residence of Mr. Josiah Elder, near Waterside, on the 12th ult., by Rev. Stans Hooper, Mr. JOHN FREELAN to Miss MATILDA S. ELDER, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 29th of April, of scarlet fever, DANIEL, son of Frederick and Catharine Koontz, of Bedford tp., aged 3 years and 29 days.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., May 3.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	37
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	18
Oats	35	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.75	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	20	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., May 1st, 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised:

Blackburn J R	Mundle T J
Blankley Emm a Miss	McIlwain I S
Blackburn M Miss	May James H
Bingamin William	McDowell Wm A
Beard Ann E Miss	Ott Samuel
Clark Simon	Penrose Mahlon
Doll C W	Pendden Samuel
Devilbiss Casper	Rogers A M
Fichter John	Ritchey E Mrs
Frank Jacob	Smith Julia Miss
Fetter M	Smith M E Miss
Files Geo H	Smith William
Greenwood John	Stewart S G
Gibson S A Mr	Shafer Geo W
Johnson H L	Stineman C Mrs
Jokes Jacob	Stair Charles
Jones Thomas	Schafer Albert C
King Willis	Scott John W
Leashure Josiah G	Snave Joseph
Litzenger Wm	Shafer Mary A Mrs
Lloy Sarah Miss	Stuckey Susan Miss
Lockwood Ida Miss	Trout Marg't. Mrs
Moore Charles	Weaver Peter
Miller John H	Wogan Ella G Mrs
McClure R A	Wyght A
Miller James H	Waters James A

C. LOYER, P. M.

Bedford, May 4, 1866.

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.
may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by Hunting, Fishing, and in every other manner, upon the premises of the subscribers in Bedford township, as they are determined to enforce the law against all not complying with this notice. HENRY DIBERT,
may4:3t WM. PHILLIPS.

STRAY COLTS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Harrison township, on the 16th of April last, two black mare colts, one about three years old and the other about two. The elder one has a white spot on the left side and the other a white spot on the forehead. The owner will come forward and comply with the law or they will be disposed of as the law directs.
may4;3t SAMUEL MAY.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
A Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS*, and *JEWELRY*.

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those appiying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April 27, tf.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,
AND
TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted up on the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand, may4:tf

GEORGE BLYMYER.....JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Demar Varnish,
and Varnishes of all kinds,
FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)
TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.

No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20.000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.
may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Summer street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest, and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right.

Respectfully
W. HARTLEY.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.
April 27, 3mo.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. **DURBORROW & LUTZ,**
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

THE SALEM LEG.

Under the Patronage of the United States Government. Models of this superior leg may be seen at the Agency of the SALEM LEG COMPANY. No. 33 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Call and see them, or send for a circular containing full information. Apl. 27. 1m.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domesti Merchandise in the County of Bedford, for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of mercantile taxes:

Bedford Borough.

Names.	*Class.*	*Taxes*
Mrs. V B Tate, store,	14	$7 00
M. & G. Reimund, store,	14	7 00
G R & W Oster, "	13	10 00
A B Cramer & Co "	13	10 00
T H & N G Lyons "	14	7 00
Peter A Reed "	14	7 00
Mrs M Fetterly "	14	7 00
S & W shuck "	14	7 00
do do fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan "	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker "	14	7 00
Wm Hartley, hardware,	14	7 00
Geo Blymire & Son	14	7 00
D Mc Blymire & Co	14	7 00
B F Harry, drugs,	14	7 00
J L Lewis, "	14	7 00
Deibaugh & Fisher	14	7 00
J H Hutton	14	7 00
Isaac Lepple, clothing	14	7 00
Mrs Carn & Co	14	7 00
Mrs Shafer & Diehl	14	7 00
Hammond & Riffle	14	7 00
George Murdorff	14	7 00
Mrs E V Mowry, fancy	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	14	7 00
Jacob Bollinger, confectionery,	14	7 00
Henry Irwin, store,	14	7 00
H C Reamer, grocery,	14	7 00
John G Minnich, eating house,	14	10 00
David Brode, " "	14	10 00
McMullen & Co " "	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co., bankers,		10 00
Reed & Schell,		10 00
John Harris, eating house,		10 00
Smith & Berkstresser, store,	14	7 00

Bedford Township.

John Yont, distillery,		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs, tan pins,		7 50
Do do do billiards,		7 50
Wm Wolf, confectionery		5 00
Peter H Reed, store,	14	7 00

Broad Top Township.

Eichelberger & Lowry, store,	14	7 00
Langdon & Giezier, store,	14	7 00
Alfred Evans, confectionery		5 00
D Dunn	14	7 00
R B Wigton, store,	14	7 00
Richard Langdon, store,	14	7 00
Mr Chilcott "	14	7 00
Frazer & Brother		7 00
D Roland, store,	14	7 00
Magahan, eating house,		10 00
W D Reese, " "		10 00

Cumberland Valley Township.

D K Anderson, store,	14	7 00
Wm Laney "	14	7 00
Notingham & Co, distillery,		15 00

Colerain Township.

A C James, store,	14	7 00
Heltzell "	14	7 00

Farm, Garden & Household.

Fruit and Grain Prospects.

As far as we can hear from the various parts of our county, the wheat and rye promise about an average crop. In some districts they have been seriously damaged by winter freezing while in others they give promise of an abundant harvest. Among fruits, peaches have suffered to some extent during the winter, but unless still further damaged by frosts, there will be a fair crop. Plums where trees are healthy will bloom freely but frost and curculio have still to do their work, while the ravages of black knot threatens speedily to deprive us of all the varieties subject to its attack. Apples are not yet sufficiently advanced to indicate the prospects, but as the crop has been a partial failure for the past two years, we expect a bountiful crop of this most valuable of all our fruits. We give below reports gathered from our exchanges in various parts of the country.

The Waynesburg, Green county, Pa *Messenger* says: From various conversations with our farmers, we learn that the past very open winter has had a deleterious effect upon our wheat and fruit crops. We understand that wheat is not expected to be an average crop and on this account flour has already risen some two dollars on the barrel within that many weeks. Peaches, our most delicious, if not most valuable and permanent fruit, are nearly all killed by the hard freezes of February, and some of our other fruits are considerably injured. The hardy apple, our most valuable and abundant fruit, we believe has suffered but little, if any. We trust that the injury to the wheat crop is not nearly so great as now thought, but that the genial sun and showers of April, and the balmy breezes of May will bring "little Greene," full crops, bountiful harvests and well laden orchards.

A correspondent writing to the same paper, from Richhill township, that county, says: Wheat prospects are more discouraging than ever before within my memory. Many fields are being plowed up for oats.

The Bucks county, Pa., *Intelligencer* says; The wheat as a general thing, does not look very promising in this county. While there are numerous fields that look as well as is usual at this time of the year there are equally as many poor ones. That which is sown upon loose soil and in ground favorably located for draining naturally looks much the best while on level tracts, or where the soil is inclined to be heavy it is more or less Winter killed. The early sowed grain has in most cases suffered least. The injury to the grain seems to be pretty general throughout the county, although in some neighborhood it is much less injured than in other localities. In the vicinity of Quakertown it has sustained comparatively little damage. Between this place and Newton there are numerous fields that present an unfavorable appearance. Favorable weather may improve its condition somewhat, where the roots may not be entirely killed but from present indications the prospect for an abundant crop in this county is not very encouraging.

The prospects for a fruit crop in this vicinity this season are said to be favorable. The backwardness of Spring has kept the buds in a condition not to be affected by the changing weather.—*Lebanon Courier.*

A dispatch from Franklin county, Ohio, dated April 17, is as follows: Wheat is almost gone. Ground rather dry. Farmers busy plowing. A little rain would be very good. A dispatch dated three miles east of Columbus, April 16th says: "Wheat is almost ruined. Apples look fair. We need a little rain for our pasters. A dispatch dated Fairfield county, April 16 says: The wheat crop in this section is almost an entire failure I do not think it will average ten bushels per acre. Peaches all killed. The prospect of apples, pears and cherries are very flattering. A dispatch dated Findley, Hancock county, northeast Ohio, says: Wheat crop very unpromising—never more so. Many of the farmers are plowing up their wheat for oats and corn. Some few are experimenting in Spring wheat by harrowing in on Fall wheat.

Peaches are considered as "gone up." Other fruit, doubtful.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Fruit Prospects in New England.—The trees in Massachusetts and New Hampshire are looking well. Twigs and buds are plump and promise blossoms. The winter seems to have been favorable to trees. None are gnawed by mice or broken by heavy snows.

The Ohio *Farmer*, speaking of the crops in Morrow county says: It is thought fruit is much injured: many fields of wheat has redemption.

The Tuscarawas, Ohio, *Advocate* says: From conversation with intelligent and observing farmers from different parts of the county we are led to the conclusion that there ill not be more than one third of the usual wheat crop.

The Rockingham, Virginia *Register* says: A larger wheat yield will be made than the indication a few weeks since justified us in believing. Fields that had the appearance of having been frozen out are now presenting a very encouraging prospect. While not so large yield will be gathered as we could wish yet we have no doubt our farmers will have "enough and to spare."

CELLRAS POISONOUS.

At this season of the year, it should be especially remembered that the cellar of a dwelling house is very likely to be a a source of disease to the whole family. The remnants of vegetables stored during the winter begin to decay on the approach of warm weather, and the exhalations from these, with the chilly dampness, are liable to produce sickness. Many a family has attributed to "providence" the disease caused by the poisonous miasms arising from the neglected cellar. Every cellar should at all times be kept clean by the removal of all vestiges of decaying vegetables, fruits, and food. A coat of strong lime white-wash upon the walls and ceiling, at least once a year, or better twice a year, will add greatly not only to the healthfulness of the cellar, but will also make it much lighter and more cheerful.—*Amer. Agri.*

UNBOLTED FLOUR THE MOST HEALTHFUL.

Having been raised in a good wheat country, we can not well overcome an early attachment to "mother's nice white bread." Yet science plainly teaches that the most healthful bread is made from wheat ground without separating the bran. The coarser portions of the bran keeps the finer particles of flour separated, so that the gastric juice of the stomach more readily penetrates and dissolves the mass, and hence is better digested. These coarser particles, and prevent constipation, which is one of the prolific causes of disease in these days. It would be far better doubtless, if every flour bolt were removed from our grist-mills, and people consumed the meal of the whole wheat kernels, just as the several parts are combined naturally. Taste depends mainly upon habit; those accustomed to the unbolted flour eat it with a relish.—*Amer. Agri.*

FEEDING YOUNG CALVES is attended with some difficulty, because they will knock over the pail unless it is held. Mr. M. Hester Huron Co., Ohio, has pieces of hollow logs, cut one foot long, into which he sets the pails firmly about half way.—A good idea.—*Amer. Agri.*

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 18th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Belts	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
463		John Bollman	47 96
462	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	19 99
393	197	do do	11 99
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
260		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivington	834 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 60
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 52
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 25
220		Phelps & Russel	40 75
119		James Patten	6 09
165		do do	9 46
12		William Rogers	1 80
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	54 00
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Eml Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
403½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
106½		John McIlnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 62
212		Robert Shaw	1 20
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
5		A Rinan do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 08
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry.	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
329		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
85		George Thompson	60
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
206		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
5		George Thompson	22
½ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	3 99
280		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	139
70		William P Schell	5 22
14		do do	2 00
40		A B Cruett	2 45
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook	94
1 do		Daniel Stoner	3 71
1 do		Daniel Bear	3 63
1 do		Samuel Yingling	1 43
1 do		Jacob Biddle	47
1 do		Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1 do		M Stone	18
1 do		J Troutman	36
1 do		James Dunn	1 24
1 do		Terry Kinney	84
½ do		Goffrey's heirs	1 24
1 do		Saml McCarmack	24
1 do		Daniel Bare	1 12
1 do		Mrs Lawrence	61
1 do		Ann Scott	2 48
1 do		S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	84
900		do do	44
800		do do	44
2214		do do	22
165	95	Mahlon Barton	80
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 20
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Deweese	90
50		P. Clingorman or S Williams	46
204		Jacob Ritchey	33
17		J Sparks heirs or F Gibbs	16
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
211	104	Thomas M Ritchey	72
300		Isaac Ritchey	1 20
		St. Clair.	
411		William Snively	2 40
62		Henry Koontz	1 00
		Southampton.	
435		Henry Whetstone	1 32
177	31	James Reed	2 40
362	19	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 42
		Union.	
400		John Swaggart	6 80
400		Leonard Swaggart	6 80
266		Alexander Gardner	4 46
116		Wm Smith	1 94
43		Samuel Burket	81
116		John Shee	1 49
50		Frederick Snyder	81
274		Jeremiah Jackson	5 72
130		Jacob Swaggar	2 78
440		William Pearson	6 41
380		Ebenezer Branham	6 45
120		Conrod Imler	1 98
200		Christley Bowser	3 14
100		George Laib	1 64
100		Jacob Burket	1 79
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 82
123		John Still	6 80
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Brumbaugh & Co now Michael Shaefer	1 68
50		Couples, Brush Mt.	82
433		Hugh Porter	2 06
339		Griffith Evans	7 28
463½		Philip Stine	6 82
439		John Martin	10 30
438		John Taylor	2 00
330		Wm Hunt	7 39
363½		Alexander Scott	7 35
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	4 27
124		do do	5 15
20		do do	32
90		do do (Warrior ridge)	2 04
80		Bowser (Brush Mt.)	2 39
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger (ridge)	4 88
222		Elizabeth Piper	62
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
80		J F.Loy,now J.Lingenfelter	30
268		Peter Shoenberger	3 20
		Woodberry Middle.	
180		Danl Montgomery	3 44
40		Adam Burgert	1 66
77		do do	1 50
4½		do do	48
5		do do	48
10		Henry Burgert	2 49
6		Isaac Burgert	1 62
15		do do	2 28
22		Kensingers heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 28
62		John McFadden	6 60
16		George Nicodemus	2 74
50		John Nicodemus	4 62
50		John Stonerook	6 91
18		Samuel Shriver	2 14
15		Jacob Zook	2 49
15		do do	2 55
40		Stonerook (part of Watt tract)	1 28
150		Robert Montgomery	4 90
13		Jacob Furrey	92
20		Rinehart Replogle	4 90
13		John Teeter	1 48
12		Samuel Teeter	1 68
15		Jacob Smith	2 16
19		Jacob Z Smith	2 48
17		George Smith	2 28
20		Archibald McFadden	2 48
14		Henry Stonerook	2 48
66		John Treash	1 14
46		Burner's heirs	2 28

apl6:3t

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
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CONCERT TICKETS,
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LEGAL BLANKS,
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PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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S. E. HENRY & CO.

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Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

b23:3m Huntingdon, Pa

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Rumbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1yr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Accom.	A. M.	Express. P. M.		Accom.	P. M.	Express A. M. P.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39		5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19		5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11 11		5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55		5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39		4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31		4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19		4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15		4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00		4 05
Leaves.	Leaves.					Arrives
10 00						
10 20			Riddlesburg.....			3 35
10 28			Hopewell.....			3 27
10 46			Piper's Run.....			3 09
11 18			Hamilton.....			2 47
10 31			Bloody Run.....			2 34
Arrives						Leaves.
11 35			Mount Dallas...			2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			
10 40		Saxton.....	3 50
10 55		Coalmont	3 35
11 00		Crawford.....	3 25
Arrives			3 25
11 00		Dudley	
		Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.tf

628 BOOP SKIRTS. 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

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☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

March 9, 1866—4m.

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Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174.20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

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Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

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JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

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BONNETS and HATS,
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Also,

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of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

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The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

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Nov. 3.:6m. WM.T.BERDI

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Great Supppl y of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, just opened at

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PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

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Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

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POLLAK & SON.

MEERSCAUM MANUFCTURERS,

692 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTH ST., N. Y.

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each.

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SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,

San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**

20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.

ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

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Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRATARY,

JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,

A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.

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This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein. or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

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jan5:tf

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To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

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Recent Decline in Prices,

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FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls,
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PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

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to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

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